AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF The ANTIQUITIES IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF St. MARY, LINCOLN.

ABRIDGED

From William of Malmſbury, Matthew Paris, Prince, Sir. William Dugdale, Rapin, Biſhop Sanderſon, and ſeveral other Authors in Manuſcript.

COMPILED

To gratify the curious Inſpector of this Magnificent Pile of Building.

WILLSON COLLECTION Lincoln

Templa ad augendam Pietatem exſtructa ſunt.

Olim tanta Reverentia præſtabatur Templis, ut ea dilapidare Nefas eſſet. Epiſt. l. iv. c. 11.

LINCOLN: Printed and Sold by W. WOOD. Mr. CROWDER, Bookſeller in Pater-noſter-Row, and Mr. WILKIE, No. 71, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

(Price One Shilling.)

BRITISH MUSEUM

The Preface is written in an ungrammatical & rambling style.

The boast of having had valuable manuscripts lent to him for this little compilation, is very idle. The author borrowed chiefly from Wilkes

The PREFACE.

THE Compiler of this little Work, at his first Arrival in Lincoln, was undoubtedly struck with the Magnitude of this Cathedral, it's beautiful Enrichments and Symmetry of Architecture: but condoled as much at not finding any Historical Account of this Church, to be purchased at an easy Expence, for the Entertainment of the curious Traveller.

Many he supposed were the Relics of the Antiquity of this noble Pile; and many Monuments he saw extant, (tho' much defaced) of which he hoped to gain some Account whose Ashes they covered, or stood in Memorial of; but could not find any Pamphlet to instruct him, nor any One that could give him a Description of this Cathedral; except an incoherent Relation told by some poor old Men, who attend to shew Strangers the Way to the great Bell.

Greatly dissatisfied at not gaining a better Account of so Venerable an Antique, he sat about searching in those Authors who had treated on this Subject: which together with several Manuscripts abstracted from the Cotton and Hatton Libraries, (lent him for his Inspection) he received the Pleasure to gratify his Curiosity: viz. in the Foundation, Finishing, and Beautifying of this Church, and it's Bishops, from Remigius the first Bishop of Lincoln; how long each presided

over this See, in what King's Reign they lived, and what remarkable Occurrence happened during their Preſidence; what Enrichments any of them gave to their Church; in what Part they lie interred; and what Monuments were erected to their Memory, or are ſtill extant.

Alſo the Founders of the ſeveral Chapels or Chantries; and which are the moſt remarkable Tombs or Graves, in Memory of Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry buried in this Cathedral; with many other valuable Anecdotes.

Having thus diverted himſelf with a minute Inſpection into this Venerable Pile, has committed it to print, for the Entertainment of the curious; and flatters himſelf this little Pamphlet will not prove uſeleſs.

LINCOLN; *January* 1ſt. 1771.

BRITISH
4 JU 88
MUSEUM

Some modern writers would have us believe that the Britons were prepared for the reception of Christianity by the instructions of the Druids, who taught them to worship one only supreme God.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF The ANTIQUITIES IN The CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF St. Mary, LINCOLN.

WILLSON COLLECTION Lincoln

BEFORE the Hiſtory of this Cathedral is treated on, it will be neceſſary to relate the Origin of the See of LINCOLN.

At the Birth of our Saviour, the Britons like the reſt of the World (the Jews only excepted) were groſs Idolaters; and worſhiped as many and extravagant Deities as the Egyptians themſelves. Their Druids having never committed any of their Myſteries to Writing, very little is known as to their Ceremonies and Manner of Worſhip, except their ſacrificing to Idols.

Authors have differed ſo much, that it is difficult to aſcertain at what Time the Goſpel was firſt preached in Britain.

After the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, the Apoſtles were diſperſed throughout the World: antient Authors * ſay St. Philip ſent over twelve Diſciples, with Joſeph of Arimathea at their Head, to propagate the Goſpel in Britain, ſoon after the Death of our Lord; and that the Angel Gabriel commanded them from God, to build a Church at Glaſtenbury; which they did in the Reign of Arviragus a Britiſh King, about the Year 63.

Others have been of Opinion this Church was built in the Life Time of our Saviour, § and was by Chriſt himſelf dedicated to the Virgin Mary; however, this Church from undoubted Aſſertions was finiſhed towards the Year 63.

More modern Authors ſuppoſe the Goſpel to be firſt preached in Britain by St. Paul, and his Followers; he himſelf aſcertaining his Intention of viſiting Spain; and it is not unlikely but his Deſire to convert the Britons might induce him to viſit the Britiſh Iſles. Euſebius relating the Danger the Apoſtles expos'd themſelves to in propagating the Goſpel of Chriſt, mentions their being in Britain; and Venutius Fortunatus, ‖ ſpeaks of St. Paul being in Britain; Therefore there is no Doubt

* William of Malmſbury. – Does he really relate this?

§ From a Charter found by King Henry 2d. at Woodſtock. quoted.

‖ Venutius Fortunatus, his Poem on the Death of St. Martin. ~~Venantius~~. quoted by Godwin.

(King Henry 2d had divers antient charters of grants made to the Abbey of Glastenbury shewn him, which he reg[illegible] [illegible] in an Inspeximus. Stow notices it in his Annals [illegible] [illegible] from Stow.

but

"this church" – he means that of Glastonbury –

He borrows from Rapin, or some other common historian

"at his own desire", otherwise his conversion would have been of little value

but the Goſpel was preached in Britain ſoon after the Death of our Saviour, and moſt probably by St. Paul.

LUCIUS, a Britiſh King was converted to Chriſtianity at his own Deſire; and ſent Ambaſſadors to Pope Eleutherius, the twelfth Biſhop of Rome; viz. Elwan and Medwin, whom Eleutherius baptized, and conſecrated them Biſhops in their own Country. Returning to Britain they baptized and converted the King, under whom the Goſpel flouriſhed exceedingly.

During the Reign of the Emperors Diocleſianus and Maximinian, the Chriſtians were greatly perſecuted; and the firſt Martyr that fell for his Religion, was St. Alban, at Verulum, now called St. Alban's.

Some Time after this, Conſtantinus Chlorus, a Governor of Britain, greatly favouring the Chriſtians, endeavoured to hinder their Perſecution, yet it was not in his Power to lay aſide the Edict of the Emperor; but as ſoon as he himſelf ſucceeded to the Empire, he put a final Stop to it.

CONSTANTINE his Son went farther, and under this Emperor of Rome, the Chriſtian Religion flouriſhed once more, but chiefly in Britain.

After this happy Change, the Chriſtians multiplied very much; and the Iſland abounded in Churches. Some affirm * there were three Britiſh Biſhops at the Council of Arles, in 314.

During the many Years War with the Romans Picts and Scots, little mention is made of the Britiſh Church till the Arrival of the Saxons; and they being all Pagans, the Chriſtians looſed Ground.

* Du Pin a French Author.

But after the Heptarchy had taken Place, many Nations began to favour Chriſtianity; and the firſt we read of, is the Kingdom of Kent, which was converted by Auſtin, a Benedictine Monk in the Year 597. Northumberland followed next, and was converted by Paulinus, who received the Pall from the Biſhop of Rome, in 626.

Weſtſex, was the next Kingdom converted, in the Year 636, by Birinus, in the Joint Reign of thoſe two Brothers, Quicelm and Cinigiſil; who altho' they had obtained a ſignal Victory over the Britains, nevertheleſs turned Chriſtians. In the Reign of theſe two Brothers, Birinus, a Romiſh Prieſt, hearing there were ſtill ſeveral Nations in Britain unconverted, aſked Leave of Pope Honorius, to go thither and undertake their Converſion. Birinus arriving in Britain in 634, converted and baptized theſe two Kings, * and was made Biſhop of that Province in 635. In 637 he built a Church at Dorcheſter, and there fixed his Epiſcopal See, and died Biſhop of Dorcheſter, on Decem. 3d. 650. and was there buried. At his Death,

AGILBERT ſucceeded to his See; and in the Year 660, this See was divided in two Parts, ‡ and Wincheſter made the Seat; he diſliking this, went to France, and became Biſhop of Paris.

WINA, Biſhop of Wincheſter, governed from 662 till 666, and was then diſplaced.

* Bede.
‡ Bede.

Eleutherius,

Eleutherius, ſucceeded Wina at Wincheſter in 666, and brought back the See to Dorcheſter; he died in 676, and was buried in his Church at Dorcheſter.

Hedda, in 676 ſucceeded Eleutherius, and again removed the See to Wincheſter, taking with him the Body of Birinus, which had ſince been canonized by Pope Honorius, * under the Title of St. Birinus. In 678 there was appointed a Biſhop of Lindſey, and in 679 a Biſhop of Leiceſter, ſo that we hear no more of a Biſhop of Dorcheſter, for the Term of 195 Years.

A Succeſſion of Biſhops of Lindſey and Leiceſter paſſed on 'till 873, when Ceolred the laſt Biſhop of Leiceſter, in the Reign of Alfred the Great, removed the See again to Dorcheſter, and died Biſhop of Dorcheſter, Anno 885.

From Biſhop Ceolred enſued fourteen more Biſhops of Dorcheſter; when, Alexander the laſt Biſhop dying in the Year 1070, being in the 10th. Year of King William the Conqueror, Remigius ſucceeded to his See.

Remigius de Feſcamp, a Norman, was Biſhop of Dorcheſter untill the Year 1088, ‡ when by an Order or Canon, for the Removal of Sees to large Cities or fenced Towns, he tranſferred the See of Dorcheſter to Lincoln, in the 2d. Year of King William the Second, ſirnamed Rufus. From that Time the Biſhops of Dorcheſter ceaſed, and became Biſhops of Lincoln.

* Life of Pope Honorius, by Carnalli.
‡ Brompton. as cited by Willis.

REMIGIUS was then the first Bishop of Lincoln in 1088. In the same Year, and in the second of William Rufus, he sat about laying the Foundation for a Cathedral Church at Lincoln; and having in four Years compleated it, according to the Norman Custom appointed for it's Government, a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and twenty one Prebendaries; and placed seven Archdeacons over the Diocese. Having prepared every Thing in Order for it's Consecration, unluckily died two Days before it's Celebration; and was buried in the upper North Transept, May 15th. 1092.

* Concerning the Character of this Bishop, tho' he was low in Stature and somewhat deformed, yet was endowed with great Abilities. § He also built the Monasteries of Stow and Bardney, an Hospital for Lepers at Lincoln, and was the Cause of his Royal Patron King William the Conqueror, building Battle Abbey in England, and that of Caen in Normandy. He was exceedingly religious, received the Sacrament every Sunday, and for three Months in the Year fed daily, one Thousand poor Persons, and cloathed those who were blind or lame. He presided over the See of Dorchester 18 Years, and over that of Lincoln only four. Some of his Successors erected a Monument to his Memory, on the North side of the high Altar, near to where his Body was interred: Bishop Fuller in the Year 16[illegible], wrote the present Epitaph.

* Brompton's History of Prelates.
§ From a Manuscript in the Hatton Library.

Robert

* See Willis - 47 -
Note - Willis imagined that Robert Blunt had a tomb adjoining to that of Remigius, on the north side of the high altar; but this appears to be erroneous. The Latin verses of his epitaph were composed by Hen. Hunt - see p. 218 of his History - Book IV. in Rerum Anglic. Scriptores.

WILLSON COLLECTION Lincoln.

Biographia Britannica - where the compiler of the memoirs of Alexander bishop of Lincoln is given in the first volume of Chalmers Biographical Dictionary, page 416. Edit. 1812. References are made to the Biog. Britan: and to Archaeologia Vol. VI. 316-317.

* Viz. One at Banbury, one at Bledsoe, and one at Newark.
Note. This is taken from Willis, page 47.
He is mentioned in the accounts of this church Roger bishop of Sarum -

ROBERT BLOET, who had been Chaplain to King William the Conqueror, and now Chancellor to William Rufus, ſucceeded Remigius in 1092, and dedicated his Church to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. He beſtowed very much on the finiſhing of it; added twenty one more Prebends, and greatly enriched it with Ornaments, and Croſſes of Silver. He died on the twelfth of January 1123, as he was attending King Henry the 1ſt. at Woodſtock. His Bowels were interred at Eynſham in Oxon, and his Body conveyed to Lincoln: where it was buried in his Cathedral, near to his Predeceſſor Biſhop Remigius; and a like Monument was erected to his Memory near the Altar. He preſided over this See thirty one Years.

ALEXANDER, a Norman, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln July 22d. 1123, in the twenty third Year of King Henry the firſt. * In 1124 his Cathedral ſuffered greatly by Fire; which he rebuilt and arched it over with Stone, to prevent the like Accident. He increaſed the Number of Prebends, purchaſed ſeveral Manors, and built ſeveral Caſtles on the Eſtates belonging to his See. † He adorned his Church ſo as to make it the moſt beautiful of it's Time; and was ſo generous that he was called Alexander the Benevolent. He died on July the 20th. 1147, in the the twelfth Year of King Stephen; having been Biſhop of Lincoln twenty-four Years; and was buried cloſe to his Predeceſſors, in the upper North Tranſept of his Cathedral.

* Brompton's Hiſtory of Prelates.

4 ROBERT de CHESNEY, commonly call'd Biſhop Cheſneto, an Archdeacon of Leiceſter, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Sèptem. 1147. This Biſhop added one more Prebend to his Church; and purchaſed a Houſe near the Temple in London * for the Reſidence of himſelf and his Succeſſors Biſhops of Lincoln. He built the ſtately Epiſcopal Palace at Lincoln, and [illegible]ed St. Katherine's Priory in that City. From his too great Liberality he left his See much in Debt; but the moſt Diſhonor, was his giving up his Patronage of St. Alban's Abbey, and excluding that and fifteen Pariſhes (whoſe Manors belonged to that Abbey) from the Dioceſe of Lincoln. He died January 26th. 1167, in the thirteenth Year of King Henry the ſecond, having preſided over this See twenty Years; and was buried near his Predeceſſors.

5 GEOFFREY DE PLANTAGENET, a Natural Son to King Henry the ſecond, was elected anno 1173, ‡ the See having been vacant ſix Years. He held it nine Years (but was not conſecrated) in which Time he cleared off the late Biſhops Mortgage, recovered ſeveral Lands, and gave two Bells to his Church. He reſigned in 1182, and was ſoon after made Archbiſhop of York;

6 WALTER DE CONSTANTIS, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Anno 1183, at Caen in Normandy; and was tranſlated the Year following, to the Archbiſhoprick of Roan. This Biſhop died at Roan in Norman-

* Leland. Willis, whose mistake it is. This House was in Holbourn, & formerly the residence of the Knights of the Temple, who had not removed to the New Temple just before this purchase.

‡ William of Malmsbury.

Willis -

†† See Peck's Desiderata Curiosa – by Queere?

dy and was there buried. Other Authors * ſay his Body was removed to Lincoln, and buried in the Cathedral near his Predeceſſors, in the upper North Tranſept, and that his Effigy is one of thoſe painted againſt the Wall. This is undoubtedly a Miſtake in thoſe Authors; ‡ for being Biſhop of Lincoln only a few Months, and Archbiſhop of Roan above 22 Years, it is hardly probable he would deſire his Body to be buried at ſo great a Diſtance as Lincoln from his See of Roan; neither was he an Engliſhman, who might deſire to be buried [illegible] native Country; nor is there any apparent Grave Stone that may be ſuppoſed his, nor is either of thoſe Effigies painted on the Wall named for him.

Hugh de Grenoble, (a Town in Burgundy) a Prior of Witham, afterwards called St. Hugh, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, Sept. 21ſt. 1186, in the thirty ſecond Year of King Henry the ſecond. This Biſhop was one of the moſt illuſtrious Prelates of the Church of England; his Virtue, Piety, and remarkable auſtere Life, gained him Reverence from all the People of his Dioceſe; who ſtood greatly in Awe of his Cenſure, § imagining that all who fell under his diſpleaſure, would certainly be viſited with ſome dreadful Calamity in this World. His Reſolution was ſo great, and his Authority ſo large, that he ordered Fair Roſamond's Tomb, ‖ (late Miſtreſs to King Henry 2d.) to

* Dugdale.
‡ From a Mauſcript in the Hatton Library.
§ Matthew Paris.
‖ Rapin de Thoyras.

be

be taken away from the Choir of Godſtow Church, where it was placed by the King's Command, hung with Velvets, and ſet round with Wax Tapers: ſaying, * it was ſhameful to ſee God's Houſe profaned by the Tomb of ſuch a Woman; nor would he ſuffer it to ſtand in ſo hallowed a Place. He paid to Pope Honorius, 111. a Thouſand Marks for Contempt of his Edicts. This Prelate enlarged his Cathedral, built an Addition to the Eaſt End, and that once beautiful Piece of Architecture the Chapter Houſe, with Pillars of rare Workmanſhip. He added two more Prebends to his Church, and laid out a large Sum in beautifying the Palace; recovered ſeveral loſt Lands, and bought off the King's Tribute of near two Hundred Years ſtanding, for one Thouſand Marks.* He filled his Church with the moſt religious Clerks he could find in the Kingdom, and was himſelf their Pattern, for Piety Virtue and Charity. He died in London Novem. 17th. 1200, having lived an exemplary Life, and preſided over the See of Lincoln fourteen Years; he died in the ſecond Year of the Reign of King John.

His Body was removed to Lincoln, at the Time ‡ King John of England, and King William of Scotland were in that City; and thoſe two Monarchs § not only attended his Funeral but abſolutely aſſiſted to bear his Corps to it's Grave. He was buried in his Church behind the high Altar, and a Magnificent Shrine was erected

* Anglia Sacra.
‡ Diceto Hoved.
§ M. Paris.

Quare, about this payment?

Quere as to this dispute about the election?

to his Memory, * in which his Bones were enſhrined in Silver: ſome Authors aſſure us his Tomb was enriched with maſſey Gold. In the Year 1201, this Prelates Aſhes were canonized by Pope Honorius the third, under the Title of St. Hugh.

WILLIAM DE BLEYS, (ſo called by Leland) or rather de Blois, a Province in France, as he was a Frnechman, ſucceeded Biſhop St. Hugh, and was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Anno 1204, the See being vacant two Years, on Account of the Diſpute between John and the Canons of this Church, concerning the Right of Election. He died two Years afterwards and was buried in the upper North Tranſept.

HUGH DE WELLS, the Chancellor of England, ſucceeded, and was conſecrated, 1209; the See having been vacant three Years. This Prelate obtaining Leave of King John to be conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of Roan, ſeemingly ſat off for that Place; but inſtead of going into Normandy, went directly to Rome, and was conſecrated by Cardinal Langton. † This greatly angered John; but the Biſhop was not in the leaſt concerned about the Matter; plainly perceiving that the King himſelf being excomunicated by the Pope, muſt ſooner or later ſubmit to the Power of Rome; ſo that by diſobeying Innocent the third, who then ſat in the Papal Chair, he would have ran the Risk of his Holineſs's Diſpleaſure, and looſing his Biſhoprick. He died De-

* Stukeley's Itenerarium Curioſum. Willis p. 49.

† Godwin relates this, which is omitted by Willis.

cember

cember 28th. 1234, in the eighteenth Year of King Henry III. and was buried in the Eastern part of his Cathedral, having presided over this See 25 Years.

10 ROBERT GROSTHEAD, the Chancellor of Oxford, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, in May 1235. This Bishop was the most celebrated Scholar of his Age; * and greatly opposed the Subsidy endeavoured to be raised by the King from the Clergy. He presided over his See with the greatest Wisdom and Prudence. He was an Awe to the Pope, a Monitor to his King, and a Lover of Truth. As he was himself learned, so was he an Encourager of Learning, and a Maintainer of Scholars. One Day, this Prelate having excommunicated a Sheriff for not imprisoning an excomunicated Person: the King was angry, and called the Bishop to Account, ‡ for not applying to him, in Order to oblige the Sheriff to put the Canon Law in Force; the Bishop argued, these were Matters the King had no Authority over; upon which King Henry addressed the Pope (now Innocent IV.) to secure his Authority. This obliged Bishop Grosthead to take a Journey to Rome and argue this Point there; and confirming himself in the ill Opinion he had of that Court, payed little Regard to the Pope's Edicts; and also contested with him concerning the Preferment of Italian Priests, to the best Benifices in England: and wrote a severe Letter to Innocent. This threw the Pope into a great Rage. § What, (said

* Anglia Sacra, Vol. II. P. 325.
‡ Matthew Paris.
§ M. Paris.

B. This is the first time we find the number of a page given: it here refers to the life of bp Grostete written in Latin rhymes by Richard a monk of Bardney, & addressed to bp Wm Smith. Still a question whether the compiler had it not at second hand from x

x Willis p. 50.

See Le Bas' Life of Wiclef, and a review of that work in the British critic - 1832 - also Lingards History of England there referred to. -

This is a very blundering account. The King need not send to the Pope in order to vindicate his own authority.

See the short Church History by M'Reoe -

he) has this old Dotard the Confidence to lay down Rules for me? he, whoſe Sovereign is my Vaſſal! * by Saint Peter and Paul, I will make ſuch an Example of him the World ſhall ſtand amazed! Not long after he was excomunicated by the Pope; but this worthy Prelate took not the leaſt Notice of it, defyed the Pope, and ſtill continuing his Function, was reverenced for his Integrity, by all the Clergy of England.

He was eminent for his Abſtinence, Charity and Piety. He founded a little Nunnery at Grimſby, and a Priory for Canons at Chetwood in Bucks. He wrote many learned and pious Books, which are yet extant in the Library of Oxford. He preſided over his See eighteen Years, and died Biſhop of Lincoln (notwithſtanding his Excomunication) on the third Day of October, Anno 1253, in the 75th Year of his Age, and in the 36th. Year of the Reign of King Henry III. He was buried in his Cathedral in the upper South Tranſept, and a Tomb erected to his Memory. It is ſaid many Miracles happened at his Death; and that he appeared to Pope Innocent, ſtruck him with his Croſier, and gave him a ſevere Reprimand. Little can be ſaid as to the Truth of ſuch Things; but however, the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, petitioned Pope Clement V. to canonize him for a Saint, on Account of the many Miracles wrought at his Death, but were refuſed.

WILSON COLLECTION Lincoln

* Rapin.

The story of his being excommunicated is reported by Bale, a learned man, whose authority Mr Pegge dares not trust in this instance: it was certainly false. Sir Henry Godwin, who like Pegge does not rely on Bales assertion. Rapin was a French Calvinist, & a proper man to follow the prejudices of Bale.

11 HENRY LEXINGTON, Dean of Lincoln, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, May 17th. 1254, he built a Chantry in this Church, but lived only four Years, dying Auguſt 18th. 1258, and was buried in his Cathedral, near to Biſhop Groſthead.

12 RICHARD DE GRAVESEND, alſo a Dean of Lincoln, ſucceeded, and was conſecrated Biſhop of this Dioceſe Novem. 3d. 1258. He died in Decem. 1279, in the Seventh year of King Edward the firſt, and was buried next to Biſhop Lexington.

13 OLIVER SUTTON, a Dean of Lincoln, was conſecrated Sept. 8th. 1280; he was called a learned and pious Prelate, and died at his Prayers, on Novem. 13th. 1299, having preſided over his See 19 Years. He was buried in the Eaſtern Part of his Cathedral.

14 JOHN D'ALDERBY, Chancellor of this Church, ſucceeded, and was conſecrated June 12th. 1300. This Biſhop was remarkable for his Piety and Devotion: * and was thought a Saint by the common People; he died January 9th. 1319, in the twelfth Year of King Edward the Second. He was called St. John of D'Alderby, and was buried in the great South Tranſept. A Shrine was there erected to his Memory, ‡ to which the People paid their Devotion, as to a Saint's.

15 THOMAS LE BECK, a Canon of this Church, was

* Anglia Sacra, quære?

‡ Stewkley, quoted by Willis in his account of the Cathedral monuments.

elected

Chantry ~~see~~ p. 38
The family named de Lexington were possessed of considerable estates - see Thoroton's Hist. of Notts - &c -

Quare about this prelate, whose life seems never to have related at any considerable length.
He appears to have been venerated as a saint, but was never canonized by public authority.
His bones were probably not enshrined, but laid in their original grave, over which a tomb was raised, and some costly enrichments added to it. - Quare, about this?

elected January 1319, but died a few Months after, and was buried in his Church.

HENRY BURGHERSH, a Predendary of York, succeeded by Provision of Pope John 22d. and was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln at Bologne in France, in July 1320. * He was a great Opposer of that unhappy King, Edward the 2d. and was a stirring Instrument towards his Deposition. He was mortally hated by that King, for which Reason the Parliament chose him one of those Bishops who was to confer with, and prepare King Edward for that great Event. He was afterwards made one of the twelve Commissioners, for putting that Work in Execution. In the following Reign, (Edward the 111) he accompanied the King and Queen to Flanders, and died at Ghent in Decem. 1340, His Body was removed to England, and buried in his own Cathedral, in a Chapel he had founded for a Chantry, to pray for his Soul.

THOMAS LE BECK, a Prebendary of this Church, (a Relation to Bishop Beck) succeeded, and was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln July 7th. 1342. He was a worthy Prelate, and presided over his See with great Piety, but enjoyed the Honor only four Years. He was buried in the upper North Transept, near Bishop Bloet.

JOHN GYNEWELL, an Archdeacon of Northampton, succeeded, and was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in the

* M. Paris. N.B. M. Paris died A.D. 1259. His Historia Major was brought down by another Monk of St Albans to the end of Henry the third's reign. This random insertion of his name is sadly out of place.

 year

Year 1347, he built a Chapel on the Left of the great Weſt Door, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was otherwiſe a great Benefactor to his Church. He was reputed a learned Man, and died in Auguſt 1362; he was buried in the great Iſle of his Church, near to the Chapel he had built.

19 JOHN BUCKINGHAM, Dean of Litchfield, ſucceeded by Proviſion of Pope Urban the V, and was conſecrated June 25th. 1363. He was a great Benefactor to William of Wickham's College at Oxford, founded in his Time. He contributed greatly towards the building of Rocheſter Bridge in Kent. * This Biſhop annexed the Prebend of Stoke, to the Chancellor of this Church; and the Rectory of Kilſby to the Precentorſhip. Before his Death, having quarelled with Pope Boniface IX, he tranſlated him to Cheſter; a See not near the Value of that of Lincoln; which he diſdained, and would not accept of; but retired to Canterbury, ending his Days among the Monks of that place; and was there buried.

20 HENRY BEAUFORT, a Prebendary of York, was conſecrated July 1398, by Proviſion of Pope Boniface the IX. He was Son to the Duke of Lancaſter; and became Biſhop of Lincoln in the laſt Year of King Richard 2d, in 1404; by Favor of his Half Brother Henry the fourth, was made Biſhop of Wincheſter. He was a Cardinal of Rome, and had been ſeveral Times Chancellor of England. He left a Legacy of 200 Pounds

* Dugdale on Kent. What work is there granted? The fact is mentioned by Willis.

to

Quære about this chapel? There is a great error in the statement.

Not the present See of Chester, which was only erected by Hen. VIII but that of Coventry & Lichfield which then included Chester, where the church of St John was a sort of cathedral. Several of the Ordbishops of this diocese took their title from Chester.

to this Church at his Death; but was buried at Winchester.

21

PHILIP REPINGDON, Chancellor of Oxford, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln March 29th. 1405, in the fifth Year of King Henry the fourth. He was a learned Man, a great Writer, and a great Poet; and was alſo a Cardinal of Rome. His great Age made him deſire to live private: he therefore retired from this See, Anno 1420, and died in 1423. He was buried in his Church near to Biſhop Groſthead. On his Abdication,

22

RICHARD FLEMING, a Canon of York, became Biſhop of Lincoln; he was in ſuch great Favor with Pope Martin, that he tranſlated him to the See of York; the Chapter refuſed to admit him, and the Pope was forced to revoke his Bull. He returned back to the See of Lincoln, and died at the Palace of Sleaford, January 28th. 1430, in the eighth Year of King Henry VI. and was buried in a Chapel which he built on the North ſide of this Cathedral.

This Biſhop was the Founder of Lincoln College at Oxford.

23

WILLIAM GREY, Biſhop of London, was tranſlated to Lincoln, Anno 1430. He died in February 1435, and was buried in the upper Chapel of our Lady, in his own Cathedral.

24

WILLIAM ALNWICK, Biſhop of Norwich, was tranſlated to Lincoln, by Proviſion of Pope Eugenius IV.

Septem.

Septem. 19th. 1436; He died Decem. 5th. 1449. This Biſhop built that ſtately Porch to the great South Door, * and was otherwiſe a conſiderable Benefactor to his Church. He was buried in the middle Iſle near to the great Weſt Doors.

25 MARMADUKE LUMLEY, a Precentor of this Church, and afterwards Biſhop of Carliſle, from whence he was tranſlated to Lincoln January 28th. 1450. He preſided over this See only a few Months: died in London, inteſtate, and was obſcurely buried in the Charter-Houſe, London. He had been twenty Years Biſhop of Carliſle.

26 JOHN CHEDWORTH, ſucceeded, and was conſecrated May 5th. 1451. He died in Decem. 1471, in the tenth Year of King Edward IV. and was buried in his own Cathedral.

27 THOMAS SCOTT, the King's Chaplain, had been Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, and then Biſhop of Rocheſter; from whence he was tranſlated to Lincoln March 10th. 1471-2, and from Lincoln to York, in 1480.

28 JOHN RUSSELL, Biſhop of Rocheſter, was tranſlated to the See of Lincoln, Septem. 9th. 1480. In 1483, he was made Lord Chancellor of England, by Richard III, in the firſt Year of that King's Reign. § He was a

* Monaſticon. quære if anything of [illegible]

§ More's Hiſtory of Richard III. Works of Sir T. More Folio 1557. col. 45.

learned

learned Man, and of great Piety and Charity. He preſided over this See with the greateſt Prudence during that troubleſome Reign, ‡ and was much eſteemed by King Richard. He was a Benefactor to his Church, and built that curious Chapel on the Eaſt of the great South Door. He alſo built a great Part of the Epiſcopal Palace at Buckden. He died at Nettleham in the County of Lincoln, in January 1494, in the ninth Year of King Henry the Seventh, and was buried in his Cathedral.

WILLIAM SMITH, Biſhop of Litchfield, was tranſlated to Lincoln, Novem. 6th. 1495. This Biſhop began Brazen Noſe College at Oxford, of which Place he had been Chancellor; he left ſeveral Lands in Stow Park to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; but much more to his College at Oxford. He died January 5th. 1513, in the fourth Year of King Henry the Eighth, and was ſucceeded by

THOMAS WOOLSEY, Provided for by Pope Leo x. he was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln in March 1513, § being a great Favourite of both Pope and King, he was the ſame Year tranſlated to York.

WILLIAM ATWATER, Chancellor of this Church, was admitted by Papal Proviſion, and conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Novem. 12th. 1514: he died on February 4th. 1520. and was ſucceeded by

‡ Rapin.
§ Life of Cardinal Woolſey.

John

32 JOHN LONGLAND, Confeſſor to the King, and a Prebendary of this Church. * He was admitted at the requeſt of Pope Leo, ‡ and conſecrated Anno 1521. He gave many Veſtments to his Church, and laid out large Sums on his Palace at Wooburn. He was a learned Man, and a very popular Preacher; but was greatly blamed by the World for ſtirring up the Divorce between King Henry and his Queen, Catherine of Arragon. § He was one of thoſe Biſhops who cited the Queen to appear before them at Dunſtable, where they treated her rudely.** He alſo joined in Conſent with the Biſhop of Canterbury that the Marriage ſhould be made null; and being Confeſſor to the King, confirmed all Henry's Scruples, concerning this Marriage with his Brother's Wife. He was a great Enemy to the Reformation: and as Confeſſor to the King was frequently deſired to join with him in Prayer and Thankſgiving to God, that it had pleaſed him to give King Henry ſo good a Wife as Catherine Howard; notwithſtanding ‖ Biſhop Longland was not ignorant of her ſeveral Debaucheries;× but ſhe being a thorough Papiſt, and Longland having the King's Ear, he winked at her Vices.× This Prelate built a Chapel on the Weſt of the great South Door, in Imitation of Biſhop Ruſſel's; and a like Tomb; but dying at Wooburn† he was buried in the Chapel of Eaton College, with little Ceremony. He died May 7th. 1547 in the firſt Year of King Edward VI; but before King Henry died he ſeized on all

* Anglia Sacra. This citation must be only for show —
‡ Life of Leo x. by Carnallii.
§ From a Manuſcript in the Hatton Library. all mere pretence!
‖ Rapin. vide the authorities for these charges agst the 6th.

this

* Gervase Markham, last prior of Dunstable, took an active part in the divorce. The commissioners sat at Dunstable priory, and the sentence of divorce was pronounced by abp Cranmer, on the 23d of May, 1533, in the chapel of our lady there. Strypes Memo of Cranmer, & Ld Herberts H. 8th Lyons —

** Queen Catharine resided at Ampthill Castle whilst the business of the divorce was pending, and was cited thence to attend the commissioners at Dunstable, but refused to obey their summons. See Holinshed. ** See the next pages 24b, & 24c.

* - What does this refer to in Anglia Sacra - ?
The memoir of Bp. Longland in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses gives as satisfactory an account of him as any single account does; but it might be illustrated by notices gathered from other writers. -

‡. Quære?

§ Bp Longland certainly yielded to the king's wishes, and concurred with Cranmer in effecting the divorce, but there is no proof of its originating with him.
See the life of Cranmer by Strype, also by Todd -
See also State papers - publ^d in 4to -
Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation
Lord Herbert's Life of Hen. VIIIth -
Lysons's Magna Britannia - Bucks -

The latter years of Bp. Longland appear to have been passed very privately, & his death & funeral to have been attended with no solemnity.
Quære, whether his Will be extant?
Quære, whether the registers of Eton College contain any notice of Bp. Longland?

In the "Original Letters Illustrative of English History", published in three volumes 8vo, 1824, by Henry Ellis Esqr., from Mss. in the British Museum, is one from Thomas Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury, to Mr Hawkyns the ambassador at the emperor's court: upon the divorce of Queen Catharine, and the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, A.D. 1533, from which the following passage is extracted. [Vol. 2. pp. 35-36.]

"And fyrste as towchynge the small determynacion and concludyng of the matter of divorse betweene my Lady Katheren and the Kyngs Grace, whiche said matter after the Convocacion in that behalf hadde determyned and agreed accordyng to the former consent of the Universites, yt was thowght convenient by the Kyng and his lernyd Councell that I shuld repayre unto Dunstable, whiche ys within iiij. myles unto Ampthill, where the said Lady Katheren kepeth her howse, and there to call her before me, to here the fynall sentence in this said matter. Notwithstandyng, she would not att all obey thereunto, for whan she was by doctour Lee citid to appear by a daye, she utterly refused the same, sayinge that inasmoche as her cause was before the Pope she would have none other judge; and therefore would not take me for her judge. Nevertheles the VIIIth daye of Maye, accordynge to the said appoyntment, I came unto Dunstable, my Lorde of Lyncoln beyng assistante unto me, and my Lorde

of Wynchester*, Doctour Bell, Doctour Claybroke, Doctour Taylor, Doctour Lewis, Doctour Oliver, Doctour Brytten, Mr Bedell, with diverse other lerned in the Lawe for the Kinges parte: and soo there at our comyng kepte a Courte for the apperance of the said Lady Katerin, where were examyned certeyn wittes whiche testified that she was lawfully cited and called to appere, whom for faute of apperance was declared contumax; proceedyng in the said cause agaynste her in poenam contumaciam as the processe of the Lawe thereunto belongeth; whiche contynewed XV. dayes after our comyng thither. And the morow after Ascension daye Isaac finall sentence therin, how that it was indispensable for the Pope to lycense any suche marieges."

The letter then goes on to relate the ceremonial of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, as Queen; which was performed in Westminster Abbey on Whitsunday, there being present of the clergy, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the bishops of Winchester, Lincoln, Bath, and St Asaph: the abbott of Westminster, and 10 or 12 more abbots, &c.

Mem. The above letter is quoted in the memoir of archbishop Cranmer, in Vol. XXI. of Dr Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, published in 1831.

*Stephen Gardiner. Ob. 1555.

† Quere as to this seizure of the church-lands?

Bp. Holbeach seems to have taken his name from the town which gave him birth, as was commonly done by ecclesiastics who were not descended of noble families. His paternal name was Rands, which was said by his sons & descendants.* He was made suffragan bishop to the bishop of Worcester, by the title of Bristol, in 153 7/8, when Henry VIII. had established his royal supremacy over the Church of England. In 1542 he was promoted to the see of Rochester, & thence to Lincoln in 1547.
He

* A family named Holbeach resided at Stow for about a century from this time, some of the descendants seem to have taken the name of Rands, & others that of Holbeach - perhaps for the sake of distinction.

† He was buried at Nettleham, where he died, but his tomb has been totally destroyed. It was probably in the chancel, which was rebuilt, & reduced in length. Quere at what time? (About 1690 - or 1700 - ?)

this Church Riches, and caused Longland to give up several Lands, to the Crown, which tho' unwilling he was obliged to obey, the Reformation then gaining Ground all over the Kingdom.

HENRY HOLBECH, a Suffragan Bishop of Bristol, succeeded Bishop Longland; this Prelate being a Reformist had been made Bishop of Rochester, by King Henry, as being a Man entirely fit for his Purpose. He was appointed Bishop of Lincoln by the Courtiers, in the first Year of the Young King, Edward the Sixth, in order that he might give up the Estates belonging to this See, which he greedily yielded to; and confiscated in one Day all the principal Manors belonging to it, alienating for ever the Episcopal Palace for the Bishops of Lincoln in London. He gave up whatever they desired, leaving his Successors no other Palace but that at Lincoln for their Residence. During his Presidence over this See, this Church was again robbed of what remaining Treasure and Ornaments King Henry had left behind; in the first Year of his Promotion that noble tall Spire on the Rood or Lady Tower fell down, which was reputed to be the tallest Spire in England. Bishop Holbech was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln Anno 1547, and died August the 2d 1551, being in the last Year of King Edward the sixth, presiding over this See only four Years. He was obscurely buried in his Cathedral.

JOHN TAYLOR, S. T. P. was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln June 5th. 1552, in the first Year of Queen Mary.

WILSON COLLECTION Lincoln

He was a Zealous Proteſtant, and together with Harley Biſhop of Hereford was thruſt out of the Houſe of Lords for refuſing to ſay or kneel at Maſs. He was ſoon after deprived of his See by Queen Mary; and retired to the Houſe of Sir John Smith at Ancerwike in Bucks, and died ſoon after.

35 JOHN WHITE, a Prebendary of Wincheſter, ſucceeded May 25th. 1555, by Appointment of the Queen; and in 1556, was tranſlated to Wincheſter. He was a rigid Papiſt, and a great Perſecutor of the Proteſtants.

36 THOMAS WATSON, a Dean of Durham, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Anno 1557, by Papal Proviſion of Pope Paulus the fourth; he brought back a great deal of the rich Furniture his Church had been ſtript of during the Reigns of King Henry, and his Son Edward VI. He alſo obtained by Letters Patent to this See, ſeveral Eſtates of which it had been deprived, and was intruſted with many Benefices belonging to the Dioceſe, which in the preceeding Reigns had been inveſted in the Crown. After the Acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth, he was one of the Papiſt Biſhops choſen to diſpute on Religion in Weſtminſter Abbey, before the Privy Council, both Houſes of Parliament, and an infinite Multitude of the People; * on the Points of Reformation. Biſhop Watſon of Lincoln and the Biſhop of Worceſter, ſeeing their Cauſe in great Danger; ſaid, the Queen and her Council ought to be excomunicated for cauſing the Holy Catholic Religion to be diſputed before an

* Rapin

unlearned

See Fox

Query?

Query? See Milner's History of Winchester

Queen Mary was very liberal & conscientious in her endeavors to repair the dilapidations committed upon the church property under the reign of Edward VIth.

Bp. Watson - See note in Cath. Magazine - Septr 1831 - P. 494. — Also Dodd - &c —

Quære about the dilapidations of the episcopal estates in Bp. Bullingham's time?

Dr Chaderton: See Pick's Desiderata Curiosa

xx This is an error. See page. 49. —

unlearned Multitude. The Reformation being that Year (1559) eſtabliſhed by Public Authority; Watſon being a zealous Papiſt would not conform: for which and his above-named Miſdemeanor he was deprived of his See, and committed cloſe Priſoner. He died near twenty Years afterwards in the Iſle of Ely, and was buried in Wiſbich Church. This was the laſt Roman Catholic Biſhop that preſided over the Dioceſe of Lincoln. On his Deprivation,

NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM, a Prebendary of this Church, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, January 21ſt. 1559. * This Biſhop reſtored every Thing Biſhop Watſon had ſo induſtriouſly brought back to his Cathedral; In 1570 he was tranſlated to Worceſter.

THOMAS COOPER, was conſecrated Anno 1570, in the twelfth Year of Queen Elizabeth; and in the Year 1583 he was tranſlated to Wincheſter, died ſoon after and was there buried.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, a Dean of this Church, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Decem. 6th. 1584. In 1594 he was tranſlated to Wincheſter.

WILLIAM CHEDERTON, Biſhop of Cheſter, was tranſlated to Lincoln April 5th. 1595. He died April 6th. 1608, in the fifth Year of King James the firſt, and was obſcurely buried in his Church. **

* Monaſticon.

41 WILLIAM BARLOW, Biſhop of Rocheſter, was tranſlated to Lincoln, July 1608, he was a pious and learned Prelate, and a great Diſtributer of Charity; he died Septem. 7th. 1613. and was interred at Buckden.

42 RICHARD NEALE, Biſhop of Litchfield, was tranſlated to Lincoln January 17th 1613, and in the Year 1617, he was tranſlated to Durham, from thence to Wincheſter, and laſtly to York.

43 GEORGE MOUNTAIN, a Dean of Weſtminſter, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, December 14th. 1617, and Anno 1621, was tranſlated to London, and from London to York.

44 JOHN WILLIAMS, Dean of Weſtminſter, and a Precentor of this Church, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln July 10th. 1621. He was a privy Counſellor to King James, and was alſo made Lord Keeper. He was a great Friend to the Proteſtant Religion, which in that Reign received a conſiderable Blow. He was much reſpected by the King, (of whom he was notwithſtanding a great Flatterer) In one of his Speeches (when Lord Keeper) he ſpoke to the Houſe in Vindication of the King's impriſoning the popiſh Reſcuants, in theſe Words. * "That as the Sun appeared no larger "than a Platter, and the Stars like Nails in the Pummel "of a Saddle, by Reaſon of the Diſtance of thoſe Ob"jects from the Eye; ſo was there the ſame unmeaſu"rable Diſproportion between the deep Deſigns of a

* Rapin. ××

× This is evidently a blunder, for both parties called themselves Protestants. —

great

** See this letter, in which these expressions are used, in Rushworth's Historical Collections, Part. I. p 63. It was written, "to a person of honour", in excuse of the King's orders to the judges to forbear the prosecution of Catholic priests & recusants, a measure which greatly offended the puritans, & stricter sort of Protestants. — Ed. 1622.

Notices of Bp. Williams
in Ld. Nugent's Mem^s. of Jo^n. Hampden Esqr.
Vol. 1. pp. 64, 66, 111, 176, 296.

* This notice of his imprisonment is very loose and imperfect. Other causes brought him into trouble besides his opposition to the loans.

Bp. Williams was undoubtedly in some danger on this occasion, but he does not seem to have suffered any actual injury. See Bp. Hacket's Mem

Bp. Mainwaring was a moderate man; and his appointment, as well as the restoration of Bishop Williams, & his advancement to the archbishoprick of York, were made by the King in fearful decline to appease the Puritan party, who had now raised their strength, & could not be coerced.

"great Prince, and the ſhallow Comprehenſions of ordinary People. —— In the Year 1625 he was deprived of keeping the Seals by King Charles the firſt: and in the firſt Year of that King's Reign, being out of Favor, he was not ſuffer'd to attend him at his Coronation, as is uſual for the Deans of Weſtminſter; and in 1627 he was with many others impriſoned * on account of diſſenting from the Loan endeavoured to be raiſed by that King. He was releaſed from his Confinement in 1628, but had not his Seat in the Houſe of Lords reſtored to him till 1640. In 1641 being again in Favour, was tranſlated to York: but had nearly loſt his Life at Weſtminſter Anno 1642, The Archbiſhop with the Earl of Dover, going up to the Houſe of Lords juſt at the Time the Londoners were carrying up their Petition to exclude the Biſhops from the upper Houſe, the Mob called out no Biſhops! no Biſhops! on which his Grace caught hold of a Youth, the moſt clamorous near him, and gave him to the Officer of the Guard; this exaſpirating the People, the Mob gathered, reſcued the Man, hemmed in the Biſhop, and nearly preſſed him to Death.

THOMAS WINNIFFE, S. T. P. ſucceeded Biſhop Williams in the See of Lincoln, and was conſecrated in February 1641. He was a very deſerving Prelate; a Man of Learning, Piety and Charity. He had the unhappineſs during his Preſidence over this See, to have all his Temporalities ſequeſtered, his Epiſcopal Palace demoliſhed, his Cathedral robbed of all its remaining Ornaments, its valuable and rich Monuments beat

* Ruſhworth.

down,

down, and his Church made a Barrack for the prevailing Parties, during the Civil War, of King Charles againſt his Parliament. Theſe Troubles it is ſaid greatly prejudiced his Health, and brought him to his Grave. He died in Septem. 1654. His Succeſſor was

46. ROBERT SAUNDERSON, a Prebendary of Lincoln; a Man of excellent Learning, Piety and Charity. He was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, immediately after the Reſtoration, in the firſt Year of King Charles the Second; the See having been vacant nearly ſix Years. He was a great Scholar, and well verſed in Heraldry and Antiquity. He was a great Aſſiſtant to Sir William Dugdale, who wrote the Hiſtory of the Cathedrals of England, and was greatly beloved thro' all his Dioceſe; but died two Years after his Conſecration, to the inexpreſſible Grief of all People; he was buried at Buckden.

47. BENJAMIN LANEY, Biſhop of Peterborough, was tranſlated to Lincoln March 1662, and in 1667 was removed to Ely.

48. WILLIAM FULLER, Biſhop of Limerick in Ireland, ſucceeded: and was tranſlated to Lincoln Septem. 22d. 1667. He was a great Antiquarian, and beſtowed very much in adorning his Church. He died April 22d. 1675. and was buried behind the high Altar.

49. THOMAS BARLOW, ſucceeded to the See of Lincoln,

* Rapin.

and

and was consecrated in June 1675: This Bishop was learned, and a great Calveniſt. * He pretended much Zeal for King James the Second in 1688, yet in 1689, none more forward to exclude him from the Crown. It is remarkable, this Bishop never once visited any Part of his Diocese during a sixteen Years Presidence over this See. He died Anno 1691, in the 86th. Year of his Age, and was buried in Buckden Church; in the fourth Year of King William and Queen Mary.

THOMAS TENNISON, S. T. P. was nominated to the See of Lincoln and consecrated January 10th. 1691. In 1694 he was translated to Canterbury, and died at his Palace at Lambeth, and was there buried.

JAMES GARDINER, a Subdean of this Church was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln March 10th. 1695, and died March 1st. 1704, in the second Year of Queen Anne; and was buried behind the high Altar. He bore the Estimation, of a pious, learned, and charitable Man: and his Death was very much lamented.

WILLIAM WAKE, a Dean of Exeter, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln October 21st. 1705. and January 16th. 1715, in the first Year of King George the first, he was translated to Canterbury, and succeeded by

EDMUND GIBSON, S. T. P. at the Recommendation of Bishop Wake, was nominated to this See; and consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in the Chapel Royal at So-

* Rapin.

merset

merſet Houſe, Anno 1715, and was tranſlated to London May 4th. 1723, and ſucceeded at Lincoln by

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Chancellor of Peterborough, a Dean of the 1st Church, and Biſhop of Bangor, who was tranſlated to Lincoln, and confirmed June 20th. 1723. He died on Sunday January 15th. 1743, having preſided over this See, twenty Years; and was greatly reſpected throughout his Dioceſe.

JOHN THOMAS, S. T. P. ſucceeded Biſhop Reynolds, and was tranſlated to the See of Saliſbury in Novem. 1761. and was ſucceeded in the See of Lincoln, by

JOHN GREEN, S. T. P. who was elected on the ninth Day of Decem. 1761, and was ~~inſtalled~~ enthroned by Proxy January 13th. 1762, and is the preſent worthy Prelate.

Successors of bishop Green.

THE DIOCESE, of which Lincoln is now the See, was first established at Dorchester (a Town of very small Note in Oxfordshire) where Birinus the first Bishop sat; and had in Jurisdiction all those Counties which now belong to the Sees of Winchester, Litchfield, Worcester, Hereford, Wells, Exeter, Salisbury, Lincoln, Ely, Oxford, Glouceſter, Peterborough, Bristol, and part of Chester; so that this Bishop might be called not only Bishop of Wessex, but also of Mercia.

At this Time, the Diocese of Lincoln, contains only the Counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Hertfordshire; The Sum Total of the Temporalities are computed at 1510 Pounds.

The Reader, being acquainted with the History of this Diocese, the first Bishop and Founder of this Church, and all the Bishops his Successors, he will now be attended to survey the Out-side of this magnificent Building.

The first Thing advised, is to take a View of the West End or Front, with its two stately Steeples, that on the South Side is called St. Hughes Steeple, in which hang a Peal of eight Bells; that on the North, is called St. Mary's Steeple, in which hangs the great Bell, known by the Name of great Tom of Lincoln,

And has on it this Inscription round the Crown;

Spiritus Sanctus à Patre & Filio procedens,
suaviter sonans ad salutem, Anno Domini 1610,

Decem 3d. Regni Jacobi Angliæ Octavo & Scotiæ 44.

And this round the Skirts,

Laurentius Staunton Decanus, Rogerus Parker Præcentor & Magiſter Fabriciæ, Georgius Eland, Magiſter Fabriciæ, Richardus Clayton Archdiaconus Lincoln.

The Weight of the Old Bell before the preſent was caſt, was ſeven Thouſand eight Hundred and ſeven Pounds, at one Hundred and twelve Pounds *per* Hundred. The Weight of the preſent is nine Thouſand eight Hundred and ninety four Pounds, ~~at one Hundred and twelve Pounds *per* Hundred~~; added two Thouſand and eighty ſeven Pounds. It was gaged, and will hold four Hundred and twenty four Gallons Ale Meaſure. The Compaſs about ſeven Yards, a half and two Inches.

All taken out of Willis - vide p. 33.

The Width of the Weſt Front is eighty three Feet; equal to which is the reputed Height of the Vaulting. The Height of each Weſt Steeple is two Hundred and ſeventy Feet. It will not be amiſs in the Spectator to indulge his Eye with the Variety of richneſs in the Workmanſhip of this Front. To inform him of the Builders is the next Point.

REMIGIUS, the firſt Founder of this Church, lived only to ſee this Building carried on four Years; and tho' it might be ready for Conſecration when he died, yet it is not to be ſuppoſed it was in four Years, built with any Degree of richneſs; nor was the Foundation nearly of the preſent Magnitude.

The plainneſs with which it was firſt carried on, is ob-

Cancellarius - B. Willis omitts this word, & he has been servilely copied by this compiler. —— ſervable

7307 Old
2087 add^n
9394 New

The external width of the west front is feet.
The internal breadth of the nave & ailes is feet.
Height of the two western spires with

Alexander. This used to be common notion.

Quare, whether any ancient writer expressly calls it the most beautiful church of its time?

Baker's view is a large print, corresponding to one of York Minster. This of Lincoln is taken from the North West. Height of the pinnacles, altogether, only 273 feet. The great spire must have been four more than one hundred feet higher than the pinnacles.

ſervable from that flat Part of the Weſt Front, arched into three long Windows. Biſhop Bloet the Succeſſor of Remigius, beſtowed much in finiſhing what Remigius had only began. In the firſt Year of his Succeſſor, Biſhop Alexander, this Church ſuffered by Fire, and was nearly burnt down.

Alexander, not only rebuilt his Church, but vaulted it all over with Stone, to prevent the like Accident; enlarged, and enriched it: encreaſed the Number of Prebendaries, and gave himſelf up entirely to the embelliſhing of his Cathedral; this Biſhop from his Liberality gained the Name of Alexander the benevolent, having made his Church the moſt beautiful of it's Time in England.

The North Side is pictureſque, from which an elegant Drawing was ſome Years ago taken by one Baker, and is ſtill to be had; On this Side the Heigth of the Lady or Rood Tower, is more eaſily obſerved; being two Hundred and eighty eight Feet at preſent: and three Hundred and eighty eight Feet, when it bore it's noble tall Spire, which fell down in the firſt Year of the Preſidence of Biſhop Holbech over this See, in the Reign of Edward the 6th. Anno 1547. Before that Accident happened, this was reputed the higheſt Spire in this Kingdom; in this Tower hang ſix Bells, uſed for the ringing in to Prayers.

The Chapter Houſe, a fine Structure, built by Biſhop St. Hugh, is met with in this Walk; but is more conſpicuous when you walk round to the Eaſtern Part.

Standing in the Road over againſt the Eaſt Window,

the Spectator may feast his Eye with a pleasing View of a large Mass of this Cathedral,

When Bishop St. Hugh built the Chapter-House, he again enlarged the Eastern Part of this Church; the Chapter-House had originally a fine Spire rising from the Roof, but was taken down not long since, being greatly decayed. Restored to its proper form 1800 -

The South Side presents a View of the Total Length of this Church, and a rich Object for the Eye. The South Porch was built by Bishop Alnwick, enriched with Figures of the four Evangelists, &c. and a Chapel on each Side, the one built by Bishop Longland, the other by Bishop Russell, add greatly to it's Beauty. The round Window on the Top of the South Transept is a Curiosity of it's Kind; and the Quantity of rich Figures, Pillars, and Ornamental Types round about this Church are innumerable.

Having walked this Circle with the Spectator, shall now lead him to observe the Beauties of the Inside, and desire him to enter this sacred Edifice at the South Door of the West Front.

The length of this Cathedral from East to West (including the Walls) is five Hundred and thirty Feet, excluding the Walls only four Hundred and ninety eight Feet. The Length of the great Transept from North to South is two Hundred and twenty seven, and the Length of the upper Transept, one Hundred and ninety two Feet. From the Pavement to the Top of the Lanthern in the Rood Tower, is one Hundred and twenty four Feet.

All this from Willis - see p 33 -

It

Chapter House - Giraldus Cambrensis a contemporary of St Hugh says he built the Chapter House

Roof rebuilt - Le Neve's Letters - MSS

St Hugh was supposed by several writers to have built the eastern part beyond the upper transept, which however is about a century later than his time.

Wrong -

This dimension is rather beyond the truth.

These dimensions of the transept have been taken within the church.

South West chapel - it possibly might be built by St Hugh, but more probably was erected by Bp Hugh de Welles; and was dedicated to St Hugh - - See Sympson's Mss of Chantries

Quære about the dedication here stated? See Acct of Chantries.

Dean Mackworth's tomb was taken away at the time the new pavement was laid. See Willis Mss. 74

Where is there any description of this shrine?

It is intended to give the Inſpector of this Cathedral only a Deſcription of the Tombs and Graves now extant, and the Places where any remarkable Shrine formerly ſtood. To enter into a minute Account of every Monument that has been erected in this Church, with their Inſcriptions or Epitaphs, would enlarge both the Size and Expence of this Pamphlet beyond the Limits of the Deſign; yet it is not doubted but the Reader will be fully content with the Information given him in the ſubſequent Deſcription.

Being now prepared to enter the Church, on the Right Hand of the South Door to the Weſt Front, is a large Chapel built by Biſhop St. Hugh, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary. This Chapel is now uſed for the Conſiſtory Court. I.

Walking up the ſame Iſle, on the Left between two of the Pillars, is a raiſed Altar Tomb of Grey Marble, this for Dean Mackworth; it was once very coſtly adorned with Figures of Braſs Work, but defaced in the Time of Cromwell. II.

Going on, upon the Right, you turn into the great South Tranſept, in the Center of which once ſtood that noble Shrine of Biſhop D'alderby, commonly called St. John of D'alderby, and was reverenced by the People as the Shrine of a Saint. ‡ It is ſaid to have conſiſted of a rich Canopy, and an Altar Tomb of rare Marble ſupported by Pillars, of maſſey Silver enriched with Diamonds and Rubies, and encompaſſed with

‡ The Monaſticon, alſo Peck's Curioſum Deſiderata.

I. By Bp Hugh de Wells, more probably, & dedicated to his namesaid predecessor.

II. Westward of the southern pillar of the great tower. This tomb was removed when the new pedestal was laid. — Rails.

Rails of Silver gilt. No Traces of this ſumptous Monument are to be ſeen extant.

In this Tranſept, on the Eaſt Side were three Chapels or Chantries: that next the Choir was founded by Henry Duke of Lancaſter, and dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr;[x] the next, by Biſhop Lexington when Dean of Lincoln, and dedicated to St. Andrew[2]; that next the South Wall was founded by Canon Tailboy's Family, and dedicated to St. Giles.[3] In this Tranſept at the South End is a curious Painted Window, of excellent ſtained Glaſs.

Proceeding through this Iſle you turn into the upper South Tranſept; on the right Hand is a large Chamber uſed for the Veſtry of this Church. At the upper End of this Tranſept, rather on the Eaſt Side is the remains of a Monument erected over the Grave of Biſhop Groſthead.[x] On the North of this Tomb is a Grave Stone for Biſhop Lexington,[1] a ſecond for Biſhop Graveſend,[2] the third for Biſhop Repingdon,[3] and a fourth for Biſhop Hugh de Wells.[4] On the Eaſt Side of this Tranſept are two Chapels, the firſt next the Choir, founded by Lady Joan Cantelupe, and dedicated to St. Paul.[x4] That on the South Side founded by Biſhop de Wells, and dedicated to St. Peter.[5]

WILSON COLLECTION Lincoln

In the Alley leading to the great South Door, are the Grave Stones of Lady Margaret Fines, Canon Roger Daliſon, Judge Daliſon, Arch-Deacon Maſſingberd, and Arch-Deacon Laſcells.

On the Weſt Side of the great South Door, is a Chantry built by Biſhop Longland, with an Altar Tomb, under an Arch of curious Workmanſhip, with

[x] Lady Joan Cantelupe's Foundation was at his St Peter's altar, rather at St Nicholas's altar. Though her Foundation was in Honor of St Peter.

The petitions to the Pope praying for the canonization of Bp. Dalderby are printed in Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. —
Quære about this shrine? — I think the bones of this Holy Prelate, who was never solemnly canonized, were not placed in a raised shrine, but remained buried. See Gough's acct of the graves discovered in paving?

1 Wrong — No such Chantry. This duke is named in Bp. Gynewell's Ordination of a Chantry.
2 — Quære?
3 — Quære

NB. At p. 51. The Lady Kath. Swynford is called the wife of Henry Duke of Lancaster, instead of John of Ghent.

— Bp Repingdon See Willis — pp. 8 & 54 — place — quære? Hugh de Willis lies in front of Bp Fleming's chapel —

× Wrong.
5 Wrong

Canon Roger Dallison — Where Bp Gardiner's tomb stands.

Judge Dallison
Archdeacon Massingbord
Archdeacon Lascells.

Bp Longland - Lincoln, whether his chapel was ever consecrated? - and - was it dedicated to St Katharine? I suspect that his intended chantry was never endowed, the destruction of such foundations being resolved before the time of this Prelate's death - A.D. 1547.

A chalice is mentioned in the Inventory of plate belonging to the Cathedral, which was given for the use of Bp Longland's chapel -

WILLSON
COLLECTION
Lincoln.

"Wymbish" - quere? See Willis' list of Prebendaries

* - Pick's Desiderata Curiosa -

his Arms blazoned thereon. This Chapel was designed by the Bishop for the Place of his Interment, but he dying at the Palace of Wooburn was buried in the Chapel of Eaton College. After his Death this Chapel was dedicated to St. Katherine; Over it is a painted Window, with the Names of the several Chancellors of this Church wrote thereon, this was done at the Expence of Chancellor Reynolds.

On the East Side of the South Door is another Chantry, built by Bishop Russell, and most curiously ornamented in Stone. Underneath a raised Altar Tomb, beneath a rich Canopy, the Bishop lies interred; this Chapel was dedicated to St Blase. Passing the South Door, straight on, under the lesser East Window, was a small Chantry, founded by Nicholas Lord Cantelupe, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. In this Chantry on the North Side are two large raised Altar Tombs, under a lofty and magnificent Canopy of rich Stone Work, with the Effigy of a Man in a Surcoat of Mail on the one, this for Lord Cantelupe; the other Effigy, a Canon in his Robes, this for Canon Wymbish.

On the Ground beneath the Monument of Lord Cantelupe, is a Grave Stone for Lady Joan Cantelupe.

Underneath the great East Window, was formerly a Chantry founded by King Edward the second, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. * In this Chantry stood a rich Cenotoph erected by King Edward the first, in Memory of Eleanor his Queen, who died at Hareby in Lincolnshire: the Figure was of Brass, gilt, and

* Peck.

the

the Pedeſtal of rare Marble; no Remains are now to be ſeen of this once noble Tomb in this Church; * but the like in Weſtminſter-Abbey ſtill remains perfect.

Next to this Cenotoph, is a raiſed Altar Tomb, with the Effigy of a Biſhop in his Robes lying on the ſame; this for Biſhop Burgherſh; next adjoining, is another in like Manner, for Lord Burgherſh, his Relation; and over againſt theſe Monuments on the North Side, is a raiſed Altar Tomb, with the Effigy of a Man lying thereon in Armour; this for Sir Robert Burgherſh Brother of the Biſhop. Between theſe Monuments and under the leſſer Eaſt Window on the North Side, was a Chantry founded by Biſhop Burgherſh, and dedicated to St. Katherine.

On the Eaſt Side of the North Door, is a curious little Chapel founded by Biſhop Fleming, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. On the Outſide of this Chantry is a raiſed Canopy Tomb, under which is the Effigy of this Biſhop cut in Stone, and reſembling a Skeleton; and in the inſide adjoining to the ſame, is a raiſed Canopy Tomb, with his Effigy lying under it in his Pontifical Robes.

A little Southward of this Tomb, is a large Marble Grave Stone for Dean Robert Fleming, once embelliſhed with a Canopy and Inſcriptions of Braſs Work.

In the Middle behind the high Altar are four Monuments incloſed with Iron Rails.† The firſt on the North Side is a raiſed Altar Tomb of black Marble, with a Slab lying at the bottom; this Tomb bears an Inſcription

* Leland. this quotation can be for nothing but to embellish the page with a great name.

† The iron rails now placed across the aisles, formed an inclosure round these Tombs when this was written

× The appropriation of this tomb has been hitherto uncertain - see notes from Regist. Cantar.
The canopies over the tombs of Bp Burghersh & his one at his feet, were taken down about the year 1760, or a very short time afterwards †. The arches were low, so that boys used to climb upon the top; & the stones being loosened & likely to fall. The whole were taken down. Much of the materials still exist, in shattered pieces.
† They are not noticed in this account; but those of the Cantilupe tombs are mentioned.

NB - & Lucca ?

St. Hugh's shrine. -

It seems strange that the shrine of St Hugh should be placed towards the north side, and not in the centre of the church, but that seems certainly to have been the case. In the plan of the Minster engraved for the Monasticon, Vol. IIId. dated AD. 1672 the feretrum Sti. Hugonis is placed where the tomb erected by Bp. Fuller now stands, and the gravestone of Judge Dallison occupies the middle space: that of his kinsman Roger Dallison, Precentor, lying on the other side towards the south. The two last have been displaced to make room for the tombs of bishop Gardiner, & his son the subdean -

on it wrote by Biſhop Fuller, and was erected at his Expence, over the Grave of Biſhop St. Hugh, in lieu of that coſtly Gold Shrine once ſtanding in this Place.

The INSCRIPTION.

Texerat hos Cineres, Aurum, non Marmora, Præda
Altera Sacrilegis ni metuenda foret.
Quod fuit Argenti, nunc Marmoris eſſe dolemus:
Degeneri Ætati convenit iſte Lapis.
Ingenium Pietatis hoc eſt frugalis, HUGONIS,
Qui condit Tumulum, condit & ipſe ſuum.

Engliſhed thus,

Gold ſhould have covered theſe Aſhes, not Marble,
Had there been no Fear of a ſecond Sacriledge;
We may lament, what were enſhrined in Silver,
Are now only encloſed with Marble,
Beſt ſuiting to a Degenerate Age.
This is an humble Memorial of the Pious HUGH,
He who erected this Tomb, alſo built his own.

The next is a raiſed Altar Tomb richly embelliſhed, for Biſhop William Fuller, and bears the followiug Inſcription. *D. O. M. S.*

Sub hoc Marmore in Depoſito eſt quod reliquum GULIELMI FULLER; qui ex ultimâ HIBERNIA ad hunc tranſlatus Præſulatum Anno hujus Seculi Chriſtiani ſexageſimo ſeptimo, Epiſcoporum ſexageſimus ſeptimus, Anno etiam Ætatis ſuæ ſexageſimo ſeptimo, Mortem obiit Vitâ ſuâ leniſſimâ, (ſi fieri poterit) leniorem, 9 Cal. Maii 1675, ſedulus tam in ~~Curiâ quàm in~~ Cathedrâ ~~Epiſcopali~~; ×) Mortis diu

× quam in Curiâ Epiſcopali.

ante

ante Mortem adeò ſtudioſus, ut cùm Monumentorum, (quæ Epiſcopis Eccleſiæ hujus Fundatoribus priſca pientiſſima poſuiſſet Ætas, noſtra turpiùs diruiſſet,) Sumptibus ſuis non modicis alia inſtaurâſſet, alia mox meditabatur inſtauranda, fato importuno ceſſerat. Abi Viator imitare quem ſequeris;

In Engliſh thus,

In a Vault beneath this Stone, lie the Remains of WILLIAM FULLER: who from a remote Part of Ireland, was tranſlated to this Prelacy in the Year 1667, being the ſixty ſeventh Biſhop, (1) and alſo in the 67th. Year of his Age; He died on the 9th. of May 1675, (if poſſible) with more Serenity than he lived. He was as active in the State as in the Church; ſometime before his Deceaſe, ſo mindful was he of Death, that thoſe Monuments which the former pious Age had raiſed to the Memory of thoſe Biſhops, Founders of this Church, and the preſent had ſo ſhamefully deſtroyed, he rebuilt; tho not more coſtly than he did his own; and was intent upon repairing many more, when Death called him away. Go thy Way Paſſenger, and imitate him, who you will one Day follow.

(1) This is a great Miſtake, he being only the 47th. Biſhop from Remigius. If he meant from the firſt Inſtitution by Birinus, he was then the 86th. Biſhop.

The two next are for Biſhop Gardiner and his Son the Subdean: The Biſhops Tomb has the following Inſcription,

Conditos, quisquis, Cineres beati,
Præſulis calcas, moriture, Normam
Diſce vivendi; ſtimuletque Diæ.

Gloria

See the preceding page - 30 -

- This translation is false.

1 - Query, How was this number calculated?

The name forming one line ?

There is considerable elegance in the language of this epitaph, but the style, especially in the latter lines, is altogether Papan.

Gloria Palmæ.

Vera ſi cordi eſt Pietas, Fideſque,
Si Pudor priſcus, placiduſque Mentis
Candor, antiquòs, imitare Mores GARDINERUMQUE:
Qui diù Patrum æmulus optimorum,
Legibus Vitæ, ſtudiisque ſanctis;
Duxit Examplar, Specimenque primi
Retulit ævi.
Proſperæ Pectus, bene præparatum
Res, nec adverſæ poterant movere;
Se parem ſemper ſibi, cæteriſque
Geſſit Amicum.
Hinc & in Terris ſupereſſe Famam,
Et datur celſas Animam tenere
Cælitûm Sedes; nec habente Finem
Pace potiri.
Diſce Virtutem monitus; Fugaces
Te monent Anni; monet & Sepultus
Præſul: I, Mortis memor inſequentis,
I, Pede fauſto.

In Engliſh,

Whoſoever treads over theſe hidden Aſhes
Of a Happy Biſhop, and is mindful of Death,
Learn the Way to live,
And gain the Glory of a Saint.
If you have true Faith and Piety at Heart,
And an upright Gentleneſs of mind,
Imitate antient Manners and thoſe of GARDINER.
Who was ever ſtudious of the holy Laws of Life,
Emulous to be the beſt of Fathers,
And a perfect Example of the primitive Age.

Proſperity

Proſperity nor Adverſity could ever ſhake
His ſteady Breaſt,
Bearing an equal Temper both to himſelf and Friends.
On Earth he exceeded all Fame;
And is now ſeated with the Bleſſed,
To enjoy Peace Everlaſting.
Being thus admoniſhed learn to be virtuous;
Swiftly flying Time, and this Sepulchred Biſhop
Forwarns thee.
Go thy way, mindful of aproaching Death,
Go, and Proſper.

And this for the Subdean, and his Daughter;

Sub hoc Marmore
Viri Maximè Venerabilis
JACOBI GARDINER, A. M.
Hujus Eccleſiæ Subdecani
Sub hoc etiam Filiæ Unicæ
SUSANNÆ GARDINER
Tali Parente Digniſſimæ,
Corpora ſimul tumulata jacent.
Si Patrem reſpicias:
Omnia, quæ in Summis Viris requiruntur,
In hoc eminuiſſe reperies.
Ne verò hic Omnia memoranda expectes;
Qualis fuerit;
Scripta ſua admiranda melius indicabunt.
Illic ubique Indoles rara et eximia eluceſcit,
Vita autem, quàm ſancta, ac Pia,
Quam Comis, et Benigna,
In Divinis ſuis Sermonibus,

Ut

Ut in Tabulâ depicta exhibetur.
Nihil enim ibi ſcripſit
Quod non Moribus egregiis commendavit.
Hoc igitur Amiſſo,
Quis Dolori noſtro Modus, aut Lacrymis erit?
En! Qui in Dubiis Rebus Solamen:
Qui Miſeris Notum Perfugium manſit:
Qui non ſibi, at Aliis Natus videbatur:
Qui amicorum Omnium Deliciæ, ac Decus:
Qui deniq; Hujus Eccleſiæ Maximum Ornamentum enituit.
Nunc Pulvere et Tenebris Flebilis urgetur!
Non jam Lingua, Audientibus ſemper grata, Loqui:
Nec Membra, ut antea, Geſtus decoros,
Aut ullos dare ſciunt:
Non amplius Pauperibus extendi dextra:
Nec Caſum Infelicis reſpicere Occulus poteſt.
Nullus ſanè Querelarum Finis eſſet;
Ni, Quæ Deceſſum ejus Nobis Luctuoſum Fecerint,
Tutam ipſi ad Gloriam Sempeternam Viam muniiſſent,
Hac Fiduciâ, Hoc Senſu Animos Erecti,
Mortis in eum Impetus, et Victoriam Spernimus;
Ipſum quaſi Cælos ingreſſum
Diviſque jam permixtum intuemur.

In Engliſh thus,
Beneath this Marble,
Lies JAMES GARDINER, A. M.
Subdean of this Church,
A Man greatly beloved.
Under the ſame Stone, alſo lieth his only Daughter,
SUSANNA GARDINER.

In

In Worth like her Father,
Both together here entombed.
If you can recollect the Father,
You may remember him to have excelled,
Every Thing required in the beſt of Men;
Nor muſt you expect to have all his Virtues,
here enumerated.
His admirable Writings will better make known
What Manner of Man he was.
His Life, a Series of Holineſs, Piety,
Affability and Munificence.
By his excellent Sermons, he fully anſwered
The Character here deſcribed;
Nothing was pen'd by him
But what excited to Morality.
For ſuch a Loſs,
What manner of Grief ſhall we put on?
Behold him! in Difficulties a Comforter;
An only Refuge for the Afflicted;
A Man, not born for himſelf alone but for the good of others.
An Honor and Delight to all his Friends;
Finally, he was the greateſt Ornament of this Church.
But now alas! mingled with Duſt and Darkneſs!
No more will that Tongue ſo grateful to his Hearers ſpeak
Thoſe Limbs with decent Geſtures move no more;
Nor to the Poor extend his bounteous Hand;
His Eyes will ne'er again look into Afflictions Wants,
Nor Diſcords by his Mediation ceaſe.
Yet, we ſhould not lament his Departure,
But like him pave the Way to Eternal Glory.
With ſuch Conſtancy, Feeling,
And with upright Souls, let us like him deſpiſe Death,
And ruſh on to Victory:

As tho' we now beheld him joining the Saints,
And enjoying Happineſs Everlaſting.

Si Filiam ſpectes:
Sexûs ſui Gloria, et ad Laudem Dux Inclyta!
Magna, dum vixit, aggreſſa eſt:
Munificentia aliisque Virtutibus jam Clara!
Majora pollicita eſt,
At Heu! Quam Cito,
Primo Ætatis Flore abrepta,
Spes et Lætitiam noſtram Luctibus mutavit!
Dum Patrem Ægrotum Sedula nimis curat:
Dum Huic Nocteſque et Dies aſidet, et miniſtrat:
Dum Hunc levare Omni Studio laborat:
Morbisque Conflictantem Triſtis videt:
Dum pro Hujus Salute Anxia fuit, Suæ Negligens:
Febris ah! Dira invaſit: ex qua Confecta,
Paucis poſt Diebus Patrem, non invita Secuta eſt
Sic Parentibus Obſequens, et Amata vixit:
Ut Dubium ſit Illine, an Hæc, plus officio Vincerent:
Sic Singulis Amabilis et Acceptæ:
Ut Admirationi Simul ac Voluptati eſſet
Sic Patri per Omnia Similis,
Atque Huic Aſſidua Comes eſſe Solita:
Ut eo Orbata vix ſupereſſe poſſe videretur.
Sic Sapiùs, ſtirpe Arboris Principe reciſâ
Languent cito, ac mareſſunt Rami Teneores.
Omnibus multum deſiderata Obiit:
Solum Ipſi placuit ſua Mors.
Hic etiam DINAH GARDINER
JACOBI GARDINER SUBDECANI
Pars Altera et ſibi Charior;
Mæſta dudum, ac manca reliſta.
Nunc iterum Marito et Filiæ reddita eſt.
In Terris, Tumulo, ac Cælis Comes gratiſſima,

Fœmina

Fœmina digna Viro tanto: Vir Conjuge Felix:
Moribus et Natæ Notus Uterque Parens;

Thus Engliſhed,

Behold the Daughter!
She was a Glory and an Example to her Sex.
Who while ſhe lived,
Was thus early renowned for her Munificence,
And many other Virtues;
Still promiſing greater Things!
But alas! untimely taken away;
Even in the Flower of her Age;
Changing our Hope and Joy to Lamentation.
Too carefully attending on her ſick Father,
Hourly adminiſtering to his Eaſe,
Her every Thought employed to cheer his Pains,
Who ſhe ſaw languiſhing with Diſeaſe,
Over anxious for his Health, and negligent of her own,
Was ſeized with a deſtructive Fever;
Of which ſhe died a few Days after her Father.
Thus obedient to her Parents and beloved by all ſhe lived;
And much it is doubted whether any could excell her.
So ſingularly Amiable,
That of her Time, ſhe was both the Admiration and (Pride.
In every Thing ſimilar to her Father,
His uſual and moſt pleaſing Companion;
For ſcarcely ever were they ſeen aſunder.
How often when the Root is ſtruck
Doth the tender Branches pine and wither?
She died lamented by all,
Death pleaſing no one but herſelf.
Here alſo lieth
DINAH GARDINER,

1.

2

3 - Moses Terry, Preb. of Bedford Minor, 1751,
see the monument now in Chapel

4 Timothy Welfit, Prebendary of Scamblesby, Obt. 1716.
See Willis, page 235. & No. 35 in the plan. ~

5. Dean Honywood's monument was originally affixed
to the stone screen behind the High Altar, in the middle,
6 immediately opposite to his grave, but was removed into
the chapel next to the door of the Cloisters, in the Upper
North transept, in 18 , when all the other modern
monuments were also placed in some of the Chapels,
by order of the Dean & Chapter. His epitaph is not printed
in this pamphlet. See Willis, p. 80. ~ Mss Notes, &c. ~

6 Bp. Grey's grave is not noticed in the plan by Willis, although
he tells us the bishop was buried "in the upper Lady Chapel of his own
Cathedral" page 55.

7. Dr. Wm. Cole, died in 1600. [Willis, 79]. A fragment of his monument,
wherein his arms are sculptured in alabaster, has been removed into
bp. Russell's chapel. It seems to have been broken in the Civil Wars.

8. Bp. Oliver Sutton's gravestone is marked No. 26 in Willis' plan,
& is laid opposite the front of Bp. Fleming's Chapel.

9. Wm. Chaderton, bp. of Lincoln, died at Louthoe Co. Hunts.
a mile from Buckden Palace, at a house of his own, and was
buried at the same place. See Willis p. 67. [See p. 27. of this acct.]
Bp. John Chedworth, who died in 1471, was buried in the north
aile, near the door of bp Fleming's Chapel. See Willis' plan No. 28.

10 The earl of Dunmore lies buried in the north aile.

11 - Mr. Flowson was not an Archdeacon (see his
epitaph.

12 The earl of Deloraine & his first lady

13 - See the epitaphs on black marble gravestones

14 fragment of Dean Cole's alabaster monument

15

The other Part of James Gardiner, Subdean,
And dearer to him than himſelf.
She was lately the afflicted and diſconſolate Widow,
But now happily joined with her Huſband and Daughter;
On Earth, the Grave, and in Heaven,
Happy Companions!
A Woman worthy of ſuch a Man,
A Man, happy only with ſuch a Woman;
Theſe worthy Parents were renowned for Virtue,
And their Daughter.

More Eaſtward are ſeveral Graveſtones for Biſhop Gardiner's Family. Immediately behind the high Altar are the Graves of Dean Samuel Fuller,[1] Dean Brevint,[2] Moſes Terry,[3] Prebendary Wellfit,[4] and Michael Honeywood a Dean of Lincoln,[5] who was Grandchild, and one of the 367 Perſons that Mary the Wife of Robert Honeywood Eſq; did ſee before ſhe died, lawfully deſcended from her; that is 16 of her own Body, 114 Grandchildren, 228 of the third Generation, and 9 of the fourth. Dean Honeywood rebuilt the Library, and ſtored it with an excellent Collection of Books.

In our Lady's Chapel under the great Eaſt Window, are interred Biſhop Grey[6] and Dean Cole[7]; before them are the Graveſtones of Biſhops Sutton[8] and Chederton.[9]

In St. Katherine or Burgherſh's Chapel, are the Grave Stones of Lord Dunmore,[10] Archdeacon Howſon[11] and Lady, Lord Deloraine and Lady.[12]

In the Front of this Chapel are the Graves of Lady Katherine Knollis,[13] Gervaſe Scroop Eſq;[14] and Family, and Thomas Dymock Eſq.[15]

In Front, under the great Eaſt Window, are the

Graves of Vicar Newcomen and Family, Howard, Haſtings, Newcomen Wallis, Thomas Wallis, Eliz. Hatton, and Francis Fane.

In St, Nicholas or Cantelupe Chapel, are the Graves of Lady Joan Cantelupe, Eliz. Greathead, Lucy Houſeman, and Richard Brown.

On a Pillar ſomewhat Eaſt of the South Door, is a Marble Table, to the Memory of Mary, Daughter of George Fitzwilliams Eſq; and on an oppoſite Pillar is another Marble Table to the Memory of Mrs. Mary Curven, and on the North Side of the ſame Pillar a Monument for Thomas Rand Eſq; over which is a Marble Table for Henry Beſt a Preb. of this Church.

Weſtward of the upper North Door, is a Graveſtone of Grey Marble, for John Ellis, a faithful Servant to Biſhop Fleming.

Turning into the upper North Tranſept is a ſmall Chantry founded by Canon William Thornaco, and dedicated to St. Hugh; Next to it and cloſe to the Cloyſter Door, is a large Chapel, founded by Canons Simon Barton, William Gare, and William Thornton, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.

In this Tranſept are interred the Bodies of Biſhop Remigius, Biſhop Bloet, Biſhop Alexander, Biſhop Cheſneto, Biſhop Bleys, Biſhop le Beck, & Biſhop le Beck. 2d. In this Tranſept was once a ſumptuous Monument for Lady Lucy Wray. On the Weſt Wall of this Tranſept are the Effigies of four Biſhops painted as large as Life, viz. Biſhop Bloet, Alexander, Cheſneto, and William de Bleys.

Going into the Choir, and turning toward the left, are

See all these epitaphs –

Howard Hastings – quære hoc ?

See the memoirs of Warren Hastings Esqr. This was his brother's widow.

Mr Bert's Monument was affixed to the N.E. side of the second pillar, below it was a monument for Thos Randes Esqr. a Prebend, and on another side of the same pillar was the monument of Mrs Mary Fitzwilliams.

The monument of Mrs Mary Curwen stood next to the pillar that adjoins to the Cantilupe tombs.

× now in bp Russell's chapel, & the inscription and arms altered.

×× – See Willis – 12 –

× Wrong

Large chapel, reduced in length before 1775, as appears from Mr Essex' Plan in Archæol. Vol. IV.

† It was dedicated to the B. Virgin.

Remigius lies within the choir as stated in the next page.

Lady Wray's monument destroyed in the civil wars. It is drawn in the Hatton Mss –

In the preceding page both these bishops are said to be buried in the north transept.
Bp - Blood - How came he to be said to be buried here?

The wainscot screen erected in the reign of Chas - II?
of which a view is given in one of the Plates in Monasticon
Vol. 3. by Hollar.
x - John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. 35
- Queen - when were the iron rails removed from the
south side of these tombs?

two raiſed Altar Tombs, under rich Stone Arches; theſe are in Memory of Remigius and Biſhop Bloet, the Founder and Dedicator of this Cathedral: but they were interred in the upper North Tranſept behind theſe Monuments. On Biſhop Remigius's Tomb, is a modern Epitaph written by Biſhop Fuller, Anno 1672.

Hujus Fundator Templi Remigius Urna
Hac jacet, atque brevi ſit ſatis ampla Viro.
Si tamen ingenti tribuis æquale Sepulchrum
Ejus par Menti, Mens ea quanta fuit!
Sit Tumulus Templum quod ſtruxerat Ipſe, minore
Nec poſſit Tumulo aut nobiliore tegi.

In Engliſh,

Remigius, the Founder of this Church,
Lieth within this Urn; 'tis large enough for a little Man;
But ſhould you expect a Sepulchre equal to his Mind,
To what a Structure would that riſe!
Let then this Church, which he built, be his Tomb;
Nor ſhould a leſs noble one be aſcribed to his Memory.

The Altar is a modern Building, neat, and well executed. On the South Side are two rich Altar Tombs under a large Canopy of curious Workmanſhip; theſe for Lady Katherine Swinford, Wife to Prince Henry Duke of Lancaſter; the other for the Counteſs of Weſtmorland her Daughter.

Deſcending from the Altar, you walk down the Choir. On the South Side facing the Altar, ſit the Dean and Subdean, with the Archdeacon of Leiceſter, Archdeacon of Stow, Prebendary Clifton, and Sutton, in Mareſco.

On

On the North Side, ſit the Precentor, with the Archdeacon of Lincoln, Huntingdon, Buckingham, Bedford, and the Prebendary of Milton Manor. In the Center of the Choir on the South Side, is the Epiſcopal Throne; and the next Seat Weſt of the Throne, is for the Chancellor. On each Side the Choir are Stalls for the Prebendaries, and in the Center before them, are Seats for the Vicars and Singing Men. On each Side the Weſt Door, and beneath the Dean and Precentor, ſit the Vergers.

In this Choir, are a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Subdean; ſix Archdeacons, 52 Prebendaries, four Prieſt Vicars, five Lay Vicars or Singing Men, four Choriſters, ſix Burgherſt-Chanters, two Vergers, and two Stall Keepers.

The Number of Reſidentiaries are only four; viz. the Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Subdean.

Going out of the Choir through the Weſt Door, you turn into the great North Tranſept leading to the Deanary, in which are three Chantries; * the firſt founded by Biſhop Buckingham, and dedicated to St. James the Apoſtle. 1/ The middle moſt founded by Canon Richard Sutton and William Woolveys, and dedicated to St. Dennis. 2/ The other founded by Thomas Fitzwilliams, and dedicated to St. Nicholas; 3/ in this Chantry are interred the Bodies of Sir William Ellis and his Lady, the Daughter of Sir Edmund Thorold.

NB Proceeding down the North Iſle is a raiſed Altar Tomb of Grey Marble, for William Skelton a Treaſurer of this Church. In the North Corner of the Weſt

* From a Manuſcript in the Hatton Library. This Station is a Mistake [illegible].

Names of the Prebendal stalls –

X

1– This is an error

2 – Quære ?

3 This is wrong "

Skelton's tomb taken away in 178– when the nave was paved

Morning-Prayers - laid aside about the year 1785, or 1790 - Quare if the discontinuance was made the subject of a Chapter-Act?

Sir John de Multon Knt - was seated at Snitterby near Spital; see copy of the Flatten Mss. The plans in Monasticon & Willis disagree in the places of the graves of Bps Gincwill & Alnwick. Willis' plan seems the most to be trusted

"A French knight" - this is an error, the epitaph was in French - Laporton is the name of a village in Rutland - queere? was there a family of the same name seated at it? See Calend. Inquis. Pat Mortem

The number of engraved brass plates on grave-stones was very great, but that of sculptured tombs was but small, & none of them were of extraordinary splendor. This writer seems to have followed the old notion that bishop Alexander erected the greatest part of the present church.

Front is a large Chapel, founded by Biſhop Gynewell, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This Chapel is now uſed for Morning Prayers.

In the middle Iſle near the great Weſt Doors are the Graveſtones of Judge Monſon and Biſhop Smith. At their Feet lie Biſhop Atwater, Biſhop Alnwick, Dean Conſtable, Sir Edmund Yarborough and Lady, Chancellor Reynolds and Family, John de Morton Eſq; Leonard Say, Eſq; &c. A little Northward of Biſhop Atwater, and near to the Chapel which he had founded, lies Biſhop Gynewell, and in a Corner near the above Chapel lies Precenter Trimnel, a great Benefactor to this Church. Under the Lantern of the Rood Tower, on the North Side is a Graveſtone to the Memory of Saperton a French Knight, and Southward is a Grey Marble Graveſtone for Geoffrey Scrooop. Eſq.

Having now taken a View of this Church in it's preſent State, and having mentioned the moſt remarkable Tombs, it was anciently enriched with, this Pamphlet will cloſe with the following Animadverſions.

Before the Reformation took Place, this Cathedral was undoubtedly the fineſt and richeſt in the whole Kingdom, and the Number and Splendor of it's Tombs almoſt incredible. Biſhop Alexander rebuilt it with great Magnificence; and the improvements it received from Biſhop Cheſneto, Biſhop St. Hugh, Biſhop Gynewell, Biſhop Alnwick, and a great Number of it's Deans, Precentors, Chancellors, Treaſurers. Canons;

and

and even the Laity of this great Dioceſe, inſomuch that the Treaſures amaſſed in this Church were the moſt conſiderable perhaps in Europe.

In the Reign of King Henry the eighth Anno 1540, and in the nineteenth Year of the Preſidence of Biſhop Longland over this See; *by the King's Orders there was carried from this Church into his Coffers, no leſs than two Thouſand Six Hundred and twenty one Ounces of pure Gold, and four Thouſand two Hundred and eighty five Ounces of Silver; beſides an amazing Quantity of Diamonds, Pearls, Sapphires, Rubies, Turquoiſe's, Carbuncles, and thoſe two Shrines, one of pure Gold, called St. Hughes, the other of Silver, called Biſhop St. John of D'alderby.

A ſecond Plunder was committed in this Church Anno 1548, during the Preſidence of Biſhop Holbech, who being a zealous Reformiſt, gave up all the remaining Treaſure which Henry had thought proper to leave behind; this Biſhop together with George Henage Dean of Lincoln, pulled down and defaced moſt of the beautiful Tombs in this Church; and broke all the Figures of the Saints round about this Building; and pulled down thoſe our Saviour, the Virgin, and the Crucifix; ſo that at the End of the Year 1548, there was ſcarcely a whole Figure or Tomb remaining.

Biſhop Taylor, Anno 1552, was a great Enemy to the Relics in this Church, and being a Puritan

* Monaſticon.

and

Quære about these shrines? See Monasticon, & the Mss in Archiv D & C.
Bp - Dalderby's

Quære, on what authority is Dean Flemage charged with these acts of violence? He does not seem to have followed the new doctrines, & on the contrary, he began to found a chantry in the chapel in the High Bridge - See Sympson's Mss -

It would seem from what has been already said that Dr Taylor found no relics in this church, on which he could exercise his enmity

Bp. Taylor - quare about his plundering?

Bp. Bullingham dilapidated what his Catholic predecessor bishop Watson had recovered during the reign of Queen Mary. He was obliged to act as others of the reformed clergy did.

Quare, if the plundering did not take place in 1644?

Brass gates to the choir, quare, whence was this taken? Does Bp. Sanderson describe any brass gates to the choir? I have not found them mentioned by Sir Wm Dugdale in his History of the Troubles though he describes the violence done in Lincoln Minster

Bp. Thomas - The tenths were repealed in the beginning of Bp Pretyman's time - see the Chapter Act. and the acct of sums produced by the Tenths.

Pp. 55.
Bishops - Saxon. 8 - 9
Remigius - 9.
John Green - 32.
Description of the Church.
Outside - 33.
Inside - 37 - 55.
NB - The appropriations of the different Chapels & Chauntries is full of errors, & confusion. -
Bp - John D'Dalderby - no drawing nor description of his tomb or shrine appears to be extant.
38. Bp. Longland - His chapel was erected before Leland visited Lincoln, 1540, and it was probably furnished and consecrated, though never endowed for a chauntry.
40 - No mention is here made of the canopies over the tomb of Bp. Burghorsh, & that next to it: but, I believe, they were not taken down when this was written. Quære?
Lady Fawkener's sarcophagus & tablet were set up in 1777. -
1.49. "More eastward" - quære? No such gravestones appear.
55 - Brass gates to the choir & and divers of the chantries" pulled down in the Civil War - Quære, whence was this taken? Is it stated so in any authentic account? Sir Wm Dugdale does not say so

BRITISH
4 JU 38
MUSEUM

and a Reformiſt gave way to the Fury of his Predeceſſors.

Biſhop Bullingham was alſo a great Dilapidator of this Church, Anno 1560, in the ſecond Year of Queen Elizabeth.

Biſhop Winniff had little Enjoyment of his Honor in preſiding over this See; for in the Year 1645, being in the fourth Year of his Preſidence, and the twentieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the firſt, he had the Mortification to ſee all the Braſs Work of the Graveſtones pulled up, the rich Braſs Gates to the Choir and divers of the Chantries pulled down, and every remaining Beauty defaced; and his Church made Barracks for the prevailing Parties in that unhappy Reign, and his Epiſcopal Palace totally deſtroyed, both at Lincoln and Buckden.

From that Time this Cathedral has born the melancholy Indication of it's former Grandeur.

During the Preſidence of Biſhop Thomas, and towards the firſt of the preſent Biſhop Dr. Green, over this See, this Church was repaired and modernized in the State which it is this Day ſeen. Alſo, during the Preſidence of Biſhop Thomas, he ſet on Foot the appropriating the tenth of the Fines ariſing from the renewal of the Leaſes of their reſpective Eſtates, as a Fund for the continual Repair of this Church, himſelf ſetting the Laudable Example. 1762

F I N I S.

WILLSON COLLECTION Lincoln.

ERRATA.

Page 10, Line the last, (for 1665) read 1670.
P 20, L 24, (instead of, in 1404: but by Favor) read in 1404 by Favor.
P 22, L 4, (for this Church) read that Church.
P 25, L 5, (for dolore) read dolori.
P 27, L 26, (for Teneores) read Ileneriores.
P 47, Line the last, (for Cælos) read Cælis.
P 32, L 13, (for installed) read enthroned.
P 43, L 9, (for Prosperæ pectus preparatum) read Prosperæ pectus bene preparatum.

BRITISH 4 JU 88 MUSEUM

This account of Lincoln Minster was reprinted by by John Drury, "Opposite the Bank", in 8vo 1793.
At the end is this additional clause. "This elegant Fabric has been lately new-floored, in a very handsome manner, with fine white stone, which adds greatly to that Beauty and Neatness so conspicuous throughout the whole building: At this Day it stands as a monument of British grandeur; the Pride of Lincoln and the County, and the Admiration of all who see it."—

An abstract of it was printed in 1801, by John Smith, "Opposite the Corn-Hill"; 12mo
Both Drury and Smith added descriptions of Lincoln, with lists of Mayors, &c: accounts of remarkable occurrences, &c.
Mr John Drury again re-published this account of the Minster, with other matter, relating to the history & description of the city and neighbourhood, in 8vo. 1808.
Mr Smith also re-printed his little work in 1810.

WILLSON COLLECTION Lincoln

Mr Wm Brooke first re-printed this account, in a neat style, in 17—

BRITISH
4 JU 88
MUSEUM